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President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 7th.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties, is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good, has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparallelled in its increase, and possessing a character which combine the hardihood of enterprise with the consideration of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended Republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collision serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most joyfully hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from all kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. Congratulating you, my fellow citizens on an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favor of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence, and energy, with which they are administered, from such a people the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit in every way worthy of the cause, & crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong assurances which a man whom we so sincerely love and deeply admire, has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King, it is not in the success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne as the paramount authority of the public choice—that the American people rejoice. I am happy to inform you that the assurations which were indulged at the close of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been realized in several important particulars. A new arrangement has been effected with Great-Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and present uninterrupted discussion, and has placed the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to the parties.

The abstract right of Great-Britain to monopolize the trade with her Colonies, and exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the United States. But we have contended, with reason, that if, at any time, Great-Britain may desire the productions of this country, as necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an inviduous and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against the United States.

Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great-Britain, by particular concessions, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a priviledge reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and theirs brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all her productions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to conced to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our own vessels not exceeding 70 tons burden, and upon the same terms with British vessels, any productions of the U. S. which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the U. S. only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, either from those islands, or from the U. S. to any other part of the world.—Great-Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty stipulations or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all importations into her Colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West-India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the U. S. it has been contended, 1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations, in preference to separate legislation; 2d, That our productions, when imported into the Colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; And, 3d, That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the U. S. and the different parts of the British dominions.

The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825; all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export, and to proceed to any part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negotiations, preceding that of which the result is now announced.

This arrangement secures to the U. States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdict under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident ot it, would have been insupportably onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transshipment at what are called the neutral ports.—These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition only, and preserve them from influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you.—Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the two governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the that state of the negociation, to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question, might be connected with other subjects, and was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both partees as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial.

This desirable resitit was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and annuociation by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carred into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, in 1825, a restriction then existing, and existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the U. States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negotiation has been, throughout, characterised by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the U. States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge.

Although the result is itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to his country by our Minister at the court of St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exertions which have been displayed by him on the occasion.

The injury to the commere of the U. S. resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black Sea and the previous looting of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government, and several endeavours have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the subject, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently appointed, to open a negociation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the U. S. had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negociation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will forthwith be laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured without limitation of time, to the vessels of the U. S. to and from the Black sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nation. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of negotiation, that by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus, is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptable, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

If as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health will be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburgh and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which $650,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance in this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimant- themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relation as remain to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; *ever ready* to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by; and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations, can fail to place them intimely upon the footing in which it was our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are our claims upon France France for spoliations upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain, together, with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico which has been so long in suspense, as well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and finally the arbitrament of the question between the United States and Great Britain, in regard to the northeastern boundary.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our ministers with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter pretensions, to which the United States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and, sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more so to have it in my power, yet to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen, is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up with regard to the liability of the existing government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a progressive development of all their relations, may be expected. It is, therefore my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous nation, is alike warrented by the character of the French people, and by the high voucher we possess for the enlarged views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over her councils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the U. States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidely favorable and as I hope lasting change has been effected in our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been I believe, entirely removed: and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand the true character of the wishes and views of this in regard in that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the assurances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mexico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not taken place. The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time prescribed by the treaty.—Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and, in the mean time, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

Several alleged depredations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamation. I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the one entitled "An act for making appropriation for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys, and the other, "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my ap-

proval. It was not possible, within the time allowed me, before the close of the session to give these bills the consideration which was due to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain them for that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to return them to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying, out of the treasury of the U. States, the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors and ports of the United States, to render the navigation therefore safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the constitution, and has been continued without interruption or dispute.

As our foreign commerce increased, and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of the sand-bars, sawyers, and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time established by law, were authorised upon the same principle, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That those expenses have at times been extravagant and disproportionate, is very probable. The circumstances under which they are incurred are well calculated to lead to such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scrutiny. The local advantages arising from the disbursement of public money too frequently, it is to be regretted, invite appropriations for objects of this character that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty-one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the Government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplications of light-houses, and consequent change of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But, in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protecting and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom-house.—It is indisputable that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports, and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume they ought, as they now do, to pay; otherwise they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpediency of such investments. All improvements selected by the funds of the nation for general use should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any impost of that character. The practice of thus mingling the concerns of the Government with those of the States or individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the Federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this Government, by consolidating into one the general and State governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorising such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents; if superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the government from embarking therefore with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments, because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the General Government would acquire within the several States by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objection to the bill authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I at the same time intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the National debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me, and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety than the judgment of the people: and although I must necessarily in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubt as to their accuracy, but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration, and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same; for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality.—That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people.—Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent, and thus excludes the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own.—I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions, and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition, will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repitition of what has already been urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interest of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuit, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be greatly exagerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great end of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Goverment upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed amount to ninety-six millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times, of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations and angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress, touching the leading and appropriate Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been the least forward in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

[The President then recommends a plan for distributing the surplus revenue among the several States, which we are compelled to omit for want of room.]

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President. The necessity for its amendment is made so clear to my mind by the observation of its evils, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting in my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles; differing, in this respect, from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments. Our fellow citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system. While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual pretence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors.—The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than to be deterred from approaching them by the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our county require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character is unjust to the people, and becomes when it occurs, a source of of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interest to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered.—Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which any reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommend some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of officers generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution, is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an ammendment of the Constitution as will render him inteligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the U. States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are at the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the south western frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers, and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan, sanctioned by Congress at the last session, an object of much solicitude.

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progress of change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States, were annihilated or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the westward; and we now propose to acquire the country occupied by the red men of the South and West by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the U. S. to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing. To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range uncontrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in the highest perfection. These remove hundreds and almost thousands of miles, at their own expense purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruelty in this Government, when, by events which it cannot controul, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expenses of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode. How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of moving to the West on such conditions? If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous

He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population.—To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied one of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes. Was it not understood by both parties that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State governments over the soil? Probably not one of those States would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished.

It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States and Indians within their limits are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they propose. The purchase of their lands does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians.—What they possess by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indian oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, & by a speedy removal, to relieve them from all evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, in as much as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to the power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports, to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, having the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purposes of protection does not exist in them, and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the power to foster their own industry, and to the internet the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; the indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

This conclusion, I am confirmed in as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have repeatedly recommended the exercise of it as right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the present tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. We are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole; others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be hardized. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people and to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and to attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes, qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both as to its evils and in its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence of interest and prejudice to which I have referred. The decline of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material and the manufactured article, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the U. S. It may, in a degree, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply, and an increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented. The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance alone ought to be protected: of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, claim the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high: it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe. Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as the fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favour a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honorably adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection, would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be oppressed. What is incalculably more important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identy of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I was well aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution: and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our Government; pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be influenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the treasury during the present year will amount to $21,561,018, which will exceed by about $300,000 the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of the public debt, is estimated at $13,742,311; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period, will have been $11,354,633; leaving a balance in the treasury on 1st Jan. 1831, of $1,819,781.

In connexion with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of public dues. The Revenue Cutter service has been organized and placed on a good footing, and aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points; and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of Merchandize, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws and more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowances for fishing bounties have also been corrected, and a material saving in that branch of the service thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belonging to the merchant service has been revised; and by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to the object have been usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increased revenue arising from the sales of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department.—Some of them were referred to in my former Message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary at War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state of the army, fortifications, arsenal and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, has been guarded with zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your consideration whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on our maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortifications, which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom, which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that Department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to all the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by a wide sea from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads our coast, against which we have to guard. A respectable naval force, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such agressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already extended by the operations of the Post-Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been secured between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and at the same time an annual saving made of upwards of $72,000.—The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the Department.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service.—This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appoint of that officer and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's Office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal in, which the United States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney-General are of frequent occurrence, and the prompt decision of the questions so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows also a branch of the public service not specially entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney-General.

But, independently of those considerations, this office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed with a view to occasional service, leaving the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warrant such an organization, no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the Seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the Courts, injurious to the public service, and the interests of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendance of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney-General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the Heads of the several Executive Departments. To this Officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year, should meet the approbation of Congress, to which I again call your attention.

The importance of the principles involves in inquiry whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the U. S. so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a bank, of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposites without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, the expences of which, may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks, while the Bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposite, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provision.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of congress to the possible modification of a system which cannot continue to exist in its present form, without occasional collisions with the local authorities and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness, which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December, 7. 1830.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1830

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To present our readers at an early period with this important Document, (received yesterday) and from its unexpected length, we have been obliged to exclude from our columns, almost every article previously prepared for our paper.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have no later intelligence from Europe than was received two weeks since.—Several packet ships are now due at New-York.

BY THE STEAM-BOAT.

The Benj. Franklin arrived yesterday from New-York, and we received papers of Thursday, containing the President's Message.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—*Monday, Dec. 6.*

(Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day. 1845 Cattle, 4027 Sheep, and 734 Swine.

Prices—Very little variation from last Monday; a severe snow storm has prevented much business to-day.

Beef Cattle—from $3 25 to 4 50; a few extra were taken at 4 67 a 4 75.—Barrelling Cattle, Mess, $3 33 3 a 42; No. 1, $2 84 a 3; No. 2, $2 50 a 2 67.

Sheep,—Lots were taken as follows; $1 17, 1 33, 1 42, 1 50, 1 75, and 2.

Swine—One entire drove of 219 Shoats were taken at 4 3-4c; at retail, 5 for Sows, and 6 c. for Barrows.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Dec. 6.

Prices of WOOL at Boston, Dec. 6—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 65 a 75 cents per lb; American full blood washed wool, 58 to 62 cts.; do 3-4 do. 50 to 55; 1-2 do. 45 to 50; 1-4 do. 40 to 44; superfine pulled lambs, 55 to 58; 1st sort, 55 to 58; 2d do. & 3d do. none; spinning 40 to 45; common 34 to 37; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

DIED,

At New-London on the 4th inst. Mrs. Sarah A. Perry, widow of Capt. C. R. Perry, and mother of Com. O. H. Perry, aged 62 years.—Her remains were brought to this Town, and respectfully interred on Sunday last, by the side of her husband and son.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1830. DECEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon rises.
11 Saturday,	7 30	4 30	4 46	3 35
12 Sunday,	7 30	4 30	5 29	4 34
13 Monday,	7 31	4 29	6 14	5 30
14 Tuesday,	7 31	4 29	7 1	6 25
15 Wednesday,	7 31	4 29	7 48	sets.
16 Thursday	7 32	4 28	8 35	6 6
17 Friday,	7 32	4 28	9 27	6 59

New Moon 15th day, 3h. 34 min. in Morning.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED,

Sunday, Dec. 5.—Sch'r Defiance, Lee, of New-York, 10 days from Petersburg, Va. for Providence.

Schrs Polly, Baker, from New-York—Contest, Nickerson, from Saco for Providence.

Sloop Niagara, Bigley, 8 days from Baltimore for Fall-River.

Sloop Mechanic, Nye, from Albany.

Monday, Dec. 6.—Sloop Julia Ann, Ray, 2 days from Nantucket for Providence.

Schr Ann, Battles, from New-York for Hingham.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—In the N. E. gale last night the Revenue Cutter Eagle, the sch'r Ann from New-York, and a sloop drove ashore at Brenton's Neck, in this Harbor; the Ann has bilged.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Sch'r Minos, Dennis, 18 hours from New-York.

Revenue Cutter Search, Trevett, 4 days from Boston for New-York—the Search rode out the gale on Monday night, in the West Passage, with 3 anchors ahead, without any damage.

Schr Ariadne, Davis, 5 days from Gloucester for New-York—rode out the gale in the West passage.—The sloop Eagle, Hubbell, from Bridgeport for Providence, rode out the gale in the West passage, with the loss of one anchor, and cutting away the mast.

Thursday, Dec. 9.—Schr Swift, Staples, 6 days from Portland, with molasses, bound to New-York—rode out the gale in the West Bay without damage.

Schr Halcyon, Anderson, 8 days from Camden, Ve. with lime, for New-Bedford.—In the gale on Monday, in the Vineyard Sound, lost the cables, anchors, boat, &c. and was compelled to put to sea.

Friday, Dec. 10.—Schr Richmond Packet, Willard, 27 days from Tampico for New-York having sprung the foremast, and other damage received in the late gales.

The Schr Amaranth, Newham, from Portsmouth, N. H. for New-York, with a cargo of potatoes, in endeavouring to enter our harbor in the gale on Monday last, split the jib, and was compelled to anchor in Mackre'l cove, near beaver-tail light house; the crew left her in the boat, and landed on the shore, and soon after the cables being cut off by the rocks, she drifted it is supposed, out to sea, as she has not since been seen.

The Revenue Cutter Eagle, Capt. Mather, which drove ashore in our harbor on Monday, in the gale, has been got off without damage.

Sloop Splendid, Read, from this port, rode out the gale on Monday, off New-London.

MEMORANDA.

At Havana Nov. 18th, Brig Fame, Vinson; [illegible] barrels; and sloop Portsmouth, [illegible], from this port.

AUCTIONS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE,

On Thursday, Dec. 16

At XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest which *Ann Marshall* had on the 9th inst. in and to a certain Lot of Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated on Easton's Point.—*Also, immediately after*, A few articles in the Grocery line, and some Household Furniture.—The above Estate is a fine situation for a retail Grocery. H. Y. CRANSTON, *Assignee.*

Newport, Dec. 9.

On Tuesday, Dec. 28

Will be Sold at Public Auction in Tiverton, on the premises, commencing at X o'clock A. M.

SO much of the Estates of the following persons as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes assessed thereon, Sept. 17th, 1829, by the town of Tiverton, together with all incidental charges, unless previously paid, viz:—

Philip Gray, New-Bedford,	$12 14
Sylvester Gifford, L. Compton,	0 25
Heirs of A. Bowen, (Westgate lot)	0 75

BENJAMIN HAMBLY *Collector.*

Tiverton, Nov. 23, 1830.

Fresh Malaga Fruit.

BUNCH, Muscatel, and Cask RAISINS, Grapes and Lemons, just received per Schr Minbs, and for Sale, by GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, Dec. 11.

For New-Orleans,

THE superior New Brig GOV. CODDINGTON, Capt. RIDER, will be ready for sea, if fair weather, in 10 days.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board at Lopez's Wharf, or to GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, Dec. 4.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

I HAVE this day received from Mrs ANN MARSHALL, of the town and county of Newport, Widow, an Assignment of all her property and Estate, in trust for the benefit of her Creditors: They are therefore requested to present their claims within three months from the date hereof, as immediately after the expiration of that term, a dividend of her effects will be declared, and paid upon such demands as shall be received and allowed within that time. All persons indebted to Ann Marshall are requested to make payment without delay to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, *Assignee.*

Newport, Dec. 9, 1830.

STOLEN.

IN the evening of the 13th November from my horse and chaise while standing at the door of Peleg S. Thompsons in Newport one bridle, leading reins, two cushions and a foot mat whoever will give information of the same or of the thief or thieves so that they shall be brought to justice shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL S. PECKHAM.

Middletown Dec. 10. 1830.

NOTICE,

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

ANDREW V. ALLEN,

late of Newport, Merchant, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Store of E. W. Lawton on the 1st Tuesdays in Jan. March and May, and on Saturday the 4th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

EDWARD W. LAWTON, ROBERT B. CRANSTON, ROBERT P. LEE, } *Commiss'rs*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL ALLEN, SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, } *Adm'rs*

Newport Dec. 6. 1830.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 6, 1830

WHEREAS application has this day been made for Administration on the Estate JOHN SLOCUM, late of said Newport, deceased.—It is ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof, be then referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport on the first Monday of Jan. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec 6, 1830

WHEREAS the first Admin'r Account on the Estate of WILLIAM CROOKE, late of Newport dec. was this day presented for examination, and allowance of said Account.—It is ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport on the first Monday of January next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury,) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk*

NEW GOODS,
At Tilley's,

HE is Selling them at the lowest possible prices, and invites his Friends & Customers to give him a call before they purchase. The prices of a few articles are mentioned below, and all his Goods, (having a complete Assortment) proportionably Cheap, viz—

LEGHORNS from 5s to 7ls. each flat,
Elegant Shawls at all prices,
Nice white Lace 6-4 wide, 7s6 to 9s per yd.
Nice black do. 5 & 6-4 do. 9s to 15 per yd.
Superb Bedtickings 20 cents per yard,
No. 25 Tapes, for only 25 cents a doz.
More of 4-4 Bleached Cottons, at 9d,

With at least one thousand other articles, Among them, 21 Pieces of Broadcloth, of every color and quality, and Two or Three pieces a little damaged, to be sold at a reduced price.

Newport, April 30.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch, in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman*, or *George Knowles*, Chase's wharf, in Newport, *Sanford Almy*, Little-Compton, *[illegible] Cory*, Tiverton; or *Jeremiah G. Ford*, Bristol-ferry

Portsmouth, June 4, 1829

Butter, Cheese, &c.

3000 lbs. Western BUTTER; 2000 lbs. CHEESE; a few bbls. Buckwheat FLOUR; Albany Ale; and an Assortment of Groceries;—For Sale on the Ferry Wharf, by

BENJAMIN C. EDDY.

Newport, March 6.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
EVENING EDITION.

AN Evening edition of the Journal of Commerce is published *Daily*, and sent by the great Southern and Northern Mails, and the Steamboat Mail to the East. This edition contains all news received by the Mails, and from vessels arrived at this port, and a notice of mercantile transactions in New-York Market, whenever they possess interest, down to 2 o'clock P. M. The Editors have established a very valuable correspondence, with all the principal commercial cities in the world. They have a fast sailing Schooner, built in Baltimore expressly for them, besides row boats, the whole maintained at an annual expense of more than *twelve thousand dollars*, and devoted exclusively to the uses by which ships are frequently boarded at the distance of fifty, and sometimes 100 miles from the city. All the arrangements of the establishment are upon the most liberal scale of expense, and possess an efficiency which constitutes the Journal of Commerce issued as it is, twice a day, a channel of news, both Political and Commercial, surpassed by nothing which can be found in this city. Full account of news received by foreign arrivals [illegible] are [illegible] sent off 24 hours before the mercantile [illegible] by the same vessel are placed in the Post Office.

In the present critical state of the markets, which there is every reason to believe will continue at least for some months, merchants throughout the country will find this the cheapest and most complete correspondence which can possibly be established.

During the winter, when the Northern and Eastern mails start in the morning, the Morning Edition is forwarded, so that subscribers receive a morning and evening paper alternately, giving them the news throughout the year to the latest possible hour.

Terms [illegible] per annum, payable in advance. All orders and payments may be forwarded by mail, at the risk and charge of the Editors.—Semi-weekly Journal of Commerce $4, Mercury published once a week $3.

HALE & HALLOCK

New-York, Nov. 10.

INK POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' INK POWDER AND LIQUID INK.—*Ten years trial* has established in the public mind the superior reputation of these articles, and the character of their *beauty* and *permanency* of color is fully attested by the best judges.

Office Bank U. S. Middletown, Oct. 17, 1823.
The Ink Powder of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes has been used for some time in this office, and I can cheerfully recommend it as superior to any I have heretofore used.
J. P. BURNHAM, Cashier

Patriotic Bank Washington City, April 10, 1824
Messrs. Maynard & Noyes.—Gentlemen, For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I am very much pleased with it and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving *permanence* to their writing.
O. CARR, Cashier.

Post Office N. Y. City, March 19, 1827
Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES—Gentlemen, In answer to your request respecting the Ink that has been used in this Office, I state with pleasure, that your Writing Ink is much approved of, and I recommend it as a first rate article to every one who is desirous of using *good Writing Ink*.
I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THEODORE BAILEY, P. M.

The above is for Sale by Wm. & J. H. Barber, Wm. Coggeshall, and [illegible] in Newport.

NOTICE.—We hereby [illegible] ELIZABETH [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other [illegible]

[illegible] BRENNAN, jun.

[illegible]

FLAXSEED.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid in CASH for good Clean FLAXSEED, delivered at the Store of

E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1830.

Paper-Hangings.

Wm. James Tilley,
HAS JUST OPENED,

A VERY handsome Assortment of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, and as the colours are so much superior to the American, and the article quite as Cheap, he hopes his Friends and Customers will give him a call.

CHARLES CHENEY
NO. 13, ARCADE, PROVIDENCE.

WHERE may be found an Extensive Assortment of the following

Fashionable Dry Goods;

SILK GOODS.—French, Italian, English and India Silks; comprising jet blue black and color'd gros' des Indes, gros' de Berlin; gros de Suisse; Italian Lustrings, Sinchaws, Sattins, Camblets, &c. &c.

SHAWLS. Merino Shawls of almost every description; real Thisbet wool do.; Casimere do; and a variety of other kinds of French Shawls.

ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED Capes; Spencers; twilled Collars; Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

MOURNING ARTICLES of every description.

STAPLE GOODS,—Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; damask diapers; Linens; Sheetings; coloured Table cloths and Doyle's Furniture Chints; Merino and Thibet wool Cloths; Merino Circassians, Ginghams; French and English Prints, &c.

The above is but a part of the Assortment, and additions are making thereto almost weekly.—Purchasers visiting Providence are invited to call, and are assured of finding the quality of Goods such as represented, and at the very lowest prices.

Providence, October 8, 1830.

MARINE RAIL-WAYS.

THE Subscribers have become exclusive Proprietors for *Narragansett Bay, and all the waters running into or connected with it*, of MILLER'S PATENT WAYS for Drawing up Vessels.—They have One Sett in successful operation in this place, adapted to Vessels not exceeding 200 tons; where every particular can be explained.—They will sell the Right for any Port, or place, within the above described limits, for a reasonable sum, proportioned to the business of the place.—The principle of these Ways is very simple, and the expense of building very moderate.—Their practical utility has now been tested for two years by the inventor, who has been in the constant practice of taking up vessels of all sizes, from 400 Tons to fishing smacks.—Our established rates for taking up Vessels here are, 20 Cents per ton, no Vessels being estimated at less than 50 Tons.

FOR LYING ON THE WAYS,

Vessels of 60 Tons and under, $2 per day.
Over 60 and under 100, 3 " "
100 to 150 tons, 4 " "
150 to 200 tons, 5 " "

No charge for the day of drawing up and launching, stormy days, and Sundays.—

Apply to GEORGE ENGS,
No. 137, Thames-Street.
or, W. H. CRANDALL,
At the Rail Ways.

Newport, August 28.

Notice.

CHRISTOPHER A SWEET, informs the public, that he has employed Capt. George S. Sweet, a first rate workman, exclusively for the purpose of SHOEING HORSES and OXEN.—Those who please to favor him with their work, may depend on its being executed in the best manner, and with despatch.

He also continues to manufacture Ship and other work in all its various branches, and particular attention paid to obtaining the best stock.—Please to call at his old stand, No. 1, Gyles' Wharf, nearly opposite the Custom-House, and next building west of the Bank of Rhode-Island.

Newport, Oct. 16.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

SUSAN MASON,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Office of George C. Mason, on the last Saturday in Jan. Feb. and March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

THOMAS HORNSBY,
JOHN STEVENS,
SAMUEL BARKER, jr. } *Commiss'rs.*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE C. MASON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct. 5, 1830.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

JAMES R. DOCKRAY.

late of Jamestown, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the date being allowed, we will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, and will meet to decide on said Claims, on the last Monday of May, 1831, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Capt. Thomas R. Congdon, in said Jamestown

ARNOLD HAZARD,
JOSEPH N. AUSTIN,
CALEB F WEAVER, } *Commiss'rs*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN D. BROWN, *Adm'r.*

Jamestown, Nov. 23, 1830.

ISAAC GOULD,

No. 176, THAMES-STREET,

HAS ADDED TO HIS FORMER STOCK, A FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:—

A Lot of very Cheap Surtout Cloths, of the most fashionable colors.

Extra double milled Cassimeres,—black and other colors.—Common do. very low.

Goats hair and worsted Camblets, and Circassians.

Superb silk Velvet Vestings.—Toilinette and Valencia ditto.

Fashionable stocks and cravats.

Buckskin and Beaver Gloves.

With a good assortment of first rate Buttons and other trimmings.

ALSO,—Health Preserves, or Doeskin jackets and drawers, an excellent article for the present season.

The above articles, and a general Assortment of WOOLEN GOODS, will be sold as low as can be purchased in town.

Newport, Nov. 20.

My Friends will please to take Notice if they do not wish to be led away.

PARDON WHITE,

STILL continues to furnish the Store No. 95 Corner of Market square, formerly kept by *Benjamin Marsh jr. & Co.* with all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Boots and Shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good.—Rips mended *gratis*, and repairing done at short notice.—He feels grateful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Newport, April 3.

GEORGE KNOWLES
On Chase's Wharf, (between the Ferry and Horse-Boat wharves,)
OFFERS FOR SALE,

40 Hhds. of first quality Retailing MOLASSES, new crop; 200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; 30 bbls. Pork; 50 quintals Codfish,—Grain of all kinds; Flour by the Bbl.; Good Butter; Cheese; and GROCERIES in general—all of which will be Sold cheap for Cash, or approved credit.

Newport, March 20.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

I HAVE this day received from JOHN S. WEEDEN, of the town and county of Newport, Cabinet Maker, an Assignment of all his property and Estate, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors: They are therefore requested to present their claims within three months from the date hereof, as immediately after the expiration of that term, a dividend of his effects will be declared, and paid upon such demands as shall be received and allowed within that time. All persons indebted to said WEEDEN, are requested to make payment without delay to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, *Assignee.*

Newport, Nov. 19, 1830.

Valuable Farm.
FOR SALE,

THE well-known FARM on the South end of Prudence Island, formerly owned by Daniel Chase, containing about 600 Acres, with a Brick Dwelling-House, and out-houses in good repair, and an invaluable privilege of sea manure, will be sold upon reasonable terms and credit.—The situation of this Farm in the centre of Narragansett Bay, and commanding an extensive view of its beautiful scenery, with its vicinity to Newport, Bristol and Providence, renders it an object of purchase, particularly worthy the attention of the capitalist. The premises can be viewed at any time, upon application to the tenant, and all other information obtained by applying at the R. I. Union Bank, Newport.

N. G. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Sept. 4, 1830.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, ESQ.

deceased, requests all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment to

S. FOWLER GARDNER, *Executor*

Newport, April 16, 1830.

To Let,
And immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE, 109 Thames-Street, now occupied by the Subscriber—Apply to

N. G. BOSS.

Newport, Sept. 18.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE

THE Subscriber having been appointed at the August term of the Supreme Judicial Court, Assignee to JOHN W. DAVIS, 3d; WILLIAM KEEP, (Mason) and MARTIN HORTON, all of Newport, to whom was then and there extended the benefit of the Insolvent Act of this State, hereby gives notice to their Creditors, that Six Months from this date are allowed them by said Court, to present and prove their respective claims. All who neglect to present their claims within the time aforesaid, will be precluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

ELEAZER TREVETT, *Assignee*

Newport, August 27 1830.

Beef, Flour, &c.

30 bbls. new Mess Beef 45 do. No. 1 & 2 do. 75 Bbls. Baltimore Howard st. fine, superfine, and City Mills FLOUR.

250 Boxes and half boxes No. 1 & 2 SOAP, all in order for shipping.

Havanna brown Sugar by the Box or barrel—Tea, Coffee, &c.

50 Casks Eastern LIME,

For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by

JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Oct. 30.

COAL.

LACKAWANA COAL, of the first quality, for Sale on Bull's wharf, at $7 50 per Ton, delivered in any part of the Town.—In lots to suit purchasers, by

WM. & J. VARS.

Newport, July 31.

Genteel Boarding,
NO. 123 THAMES-STREET.

AVIS C MUMFORD,

CONTINUES to accommodate her Friends as formerly, and having made many improvements for their convenience and comfort, solicits a share of patronage. Her stand being *Central*, near the water, and remarkably airy, is well adapted for all who may visit Newport for business, pleasure or health.

The Stores in front of said Establishment are still occupied by Mrs. FOWLER and SARAH R. MUMFORD, where the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLENARY Business are still attended to, and where the newest Fashions are regularly received

Newport, June 26.

HOWARD-STREET HOUSE.

THE Subscriber who formerly kept a Public House in the town of Providence, informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to the City of Boston, and has taken the Howard Street House, formerly improved by Mrs. Catherine Carpenter, and of late years by Mr. William Smith as a Public Boarding-House.

The House is situated in the centre of the City, has recently been repaired and enlarged, and furnished with new furniture, and is open for the reception of steady boarders and transient Company, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

The subscriber invites the patronage of his Friends, the former patrons of the House, and Strangers visiting the City.

GOOD STABLING FOR HORSES.

Horses, Gigs and Hackney Coaches are kept in readiness for the accommodation of Travellers.

SANFORD HORTON.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1830.

Boarding-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to Newport, and taken the New three-story HOUSE in Broad-street, near the State-House, where he will accommodate *BOARDERS* on reasonable terms;—Every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom, to render their stay agreeable.

JOSEPH FISH.

Newport, 1st of 5th mo. 1830.

Lectures on Chemistry.

DR. MOORE'S 2d course of Lectures will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue five months. The course proposed and which will be punctually given, if an adequate or even a reasonable encouragement is offered comprises TWENTY Lectures on the principles of Chemistry, and other interesting branches of Natural Philosophy.

The introductory will be given with open doors.

All persons wishing to obtain Tickets for the course, will confer a favor by leaving their names with the Subscriber, on or before the 20th of the present month. Price of Season tickets, $2. A. P. MOORE.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1830

NOTICE.

CALL on *ISAAC BARKER* if you please, If you are in want of *Buttonwood Trees;*

He has small & great, of different sizes, Different lengths, and different prices.*

* *From three cents to 25 Cents.*

Middletown, Oct. 29, 1830.

For Sale,

SEVERAL PEWS in *TRINITY CHURCH.*—For terms, &c. apply to

J. G. WHITEHORNE,
ROBINSON POTTER. } *Committee*

Newport, April 10.

REMOVAL.

PELEG CHAPMAN,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed from his old stand on Banister's wharf, to No. 53 Spring-street, (next north of the house of *David Rodman*,) where he intends keeping a General Assortment of GROCERIES, Country Produce, &c. as Cheap as can be purchased at any Store

Newport, Sept. 11, 1830.

NEW STORE,

CONNECTED WITH THE SLOOP *ALBANY*
JUST OPENED, BY

Wm. & John Vars,
ON FOWLR'S WHARF.

Where they intend keeping constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail,

FLOUR and Grain of all kinds—Albany Ale—No. 1 Mackerel—Butter, Cheese, Salt—New-York Crackers by the barrel,—and *GROCERIES IN GENERAL*.—Also, SCHUYLKILL COAL in quantities to suit purchasers.

Newport, Oct. 24.

For Sale,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM in Portsmouth, west side of the Island, 6 miles from Newport, (formerly called the Shrieve, or Johnston place) containing about 50 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-House, new barn, and other out buildings thereon, and two valuable orchards. The Farm is bounded by the west shore, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply

JAMES CHACE.

Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 1830.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That he has been duly appointed, and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the Estate of ELIZABETH COGGESHALL, late of Newport, single woman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's Estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit them for settlement to

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 25, 1830.

JUJUBE PASTE.

THIS Article has long been used in France and Italy, as a Remedy for Coughs and Colds. In sympathetic Coughs, or such as arise from irritation in the throat and lungs, it is said to be uncommonly efficacious. It is obtained from a species of Plum, the product, according to Linnæus of the *Rhamnus Zizyphus*, and instead of being a Paste, is more properly speaking, a dried Jelly, which being particularly pleasant to the taste, is like the Lozenge, to be gradually dissolved in the mouth.

For Sale at the Sign of the *GOOD SAMARITAN*, 3d door South of Market-square, Newport, R. I. where Customers may at all times be supplied with a general Assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, and a considerable number of *PATENT MEDICINES* (by Wholesale or Retail) not generally kept in retailing establishments.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS accurately *filled*.

TEETH carefully EXTRACTED, filed, neatly cleaned, or filled with FOIL or GOLD, as may be requested.

ALSO FOR SALE, Potter's Catholicon—Denarcotized Laudanum—The Ointment and Tincture of Iodine—Gordacks Physical Drops—A general Assortment of the KIDDER MEDICINES, such as Relfe's Botanical Drops—Albion Corn Plaster—Dumfries Eye Water—Relfe's Anti-Bilious Pills, &c. &c.—ALSO, Castor Oil by the single or dozen bottles, Epsom and Glaubers Salts, by the pound, [illegible] or hundred.—And a great Variety of Essences at Retail, or put up by the Dozen or Gross for the accommodation of Retailers.

Newport, Sept. 18.

VEGETABLE CERATE

HAIR Restorative and preservative Vegetable CERATE; simple in its nature and wonderful in its operation. The important discovery of a Vegetable substance capable of restoring and preserving the hair was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity, nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, and not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the neatest lustre and loveliness of it imaginable; and the public may be assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal of a vigorous growth of the hair, and effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to restore and excite the energies of the capillary vessels which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all the functions assigned them by nature.

The above Cerate is for Sale at this Office as Agents for the Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S FAMILY PILLS.

THESE Pills have been for many years in high and increasing estimation, as a convenient, safe and effectual purgative medicine, well suited to persons of a billious habit. They are gentle and certain in their operation, and afford a speedy relief to those headachs and other numerous disagreeably symptoms, attendant on a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. Many instances are attested of their potency in the cure of the piles, and they have been successfully employed for the prevention and removal of dropsical swellings. Many have long been acquainted with the value of this medicine, which may be taken in the most exposed situations, and with any diet: and is efficient in the sudden removal of that obstinate costiveness, to which persons of their profession are liable; and in all cases where an active but not violent medicine is indicated. Few, if any, it is believed, who have once used these pills have ever afterwards neglected to furnish themselves with a supply on going to sea. They are likewise highly esteemed, and may be safely used, by women before and after confinement.

None are genuine without the signature of T. M. & L. THOMPSON, by whom only they are prepared and sold at *Warren, R. I.*

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the *Sign of the Good Samaritan*, third door South of Market-Square, Newport, R. I. where may be constantly had a very general *Assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES.*